November 20, 1776. NUMB. 2506.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 29, 1776.

THE Publiſhers of the ſeveral weekly NEWSPAPERS in this City, are under the diſagreeable Neceſſity of informing their Subſcribers, that the extraordinary Advance in the Price of Paper, and other Materials in the Printing Buſineſs, has obliged them to raiſe the Price to FIFTEEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*; and they hope their Cuſtomers will not take it amiſs to find that Price charged from and after the Firſt Day of *January* next.—Thoſe who ſhould not incline to have the Papers ſent after that Time, are deſired to call and diſcharge their Arrears; ſuch as do not, we ſhall conclude they agree to the advanced Price, and ſhall continue to ſend them accordingly.—Perſons ſubſcribing for the Papers after this Date to be charged FIFTEEN SHILLINGS *per Annum*, one Half of which to be paid at Entrance.

WM. and THOMAS BRADFORD.
JOHN DUNLAP.
JAMES HUMPHREYS.
HALL and SELLERS.

TO BE SOLD, on the PREMISES,
On TUESDAY, the Third Day of December next, for CASH to the higheſt Bidder,

THAT NOTED PLANTATION, belonging to the eſtate of the late Capt. HOWARD, ſituated on the poſt-road about a mile from Princeton, containing 160 acres, with a proper proportion of meadow, paſture, arable and woodland, 21 acres of the latter being about 3 miles from the buildings, which conſiſt of an excellent dwelling-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, coach, pidgeon and other out-houſes; there is an incloſed garden, and a good well of water; alſo a good apple orchard, and a great variety of fruit trees: A conſiderable part of the fence is well-laid ſtone, and the other part in good repair. The pleaſant and healthy ſituation of this ſeat is too well known to need mentioning.---At the ſame time and place will be ſold, horſes, cows, ſheep and hogs; hay, waggons, a cart, plows, and a variety of other farming utenſils; together with beds, tables, looking-glaſſes, and a quantity of other genteel houſhould and kitchen furniture. Poſſeſſion of the farm may be had, and a good title given, as ſoon as the purchaſer pleaſes. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

N. B. There is a crop of wheat in the ground.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 162 acres, about 60 of which are wood, and 18 meadow, the reſt exceeding good for any kind of grain, and remarkable for early paſture, in a very healthy and pleaſant ſituation, whereon are erected a good brick houſe, a frame barn (and under the barn room for 14 cows) a ſtable, calf, poultry and ſpring-houſe, which ſpring never fails, a large and good garden pailed in, a well of excellent water at the end of the houſe, a young orchard of 160 trees, and a number of bearing ones; the whole ſituate in Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, within 16 miles of Philadelphia and 4 of Cheſter, and a clear title given by

¶ THOMAS VICKERS.

New-Jerſey, Roxbury, Morris County.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms,

TWO Hundred and Twenty ACRES of good LAND, lying within half a mile of a village, called Flanders, in ſaid town, and within three miles of two Preſbyterian Meeting-houſes, one mile from two good griſt-mills, and half a mile from a good ſaw-mill; on the land is a good framed houſe, two log-houſes, one barn, a young bearing orchard, conſiſting of 160 grafted trees, a meadow off which may be mown 14 tons of good Engliſh hay, much more may be made; about 70 acres of upland cleared, the whole under good fence, the remainder well timbered. For further particulars, apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes. A good title will be given by

¶ KENNEDY DALZELL.

TAKEN out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, in Front-ſtreet, on the evening of the 9th inſtant, a new ſuperfine brown purple in grain broadcloth COAT and JACKET, lined with brown ratinet, with gold baſket buttons, and one white SHIRT. Whoever apprehends the thief, and ſecures the clothes, ſo that the owner gets them again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS reward.

¶ PETER JANUARY.

P. S. If they ſhould be offered for ſale, or otherwiſe come to the knowledge of any honeſt perſon, their information will be gratefully acknowledged. *Nov.* 11, 1776.

Lancaſter, November 6, 1776.

IF ANNE MARSDEN, Daughter of DAVID MARSDEN, late of Kent County, Maryland, deceaſed, be living, by applying to JOHN HART, of the Borough of Lancaſter, Pennſylvania, may hear of ſomething to her Advantage. ¶

ABSCONDED from the ſubſcriber, living in Straſburg townſhip, Lancaſter county, the 14th of September laſt, an apprentice lad, named HENRY KEER, about 15 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well made, has fair hair, and is a piece of a taylor by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, that the ſubſcriber may have him again, ſhall have One Shilling and their labour for their pains, and no coſt nor expences nor charges ſhall be paid by

¶ JOHN KEER.

Carliſle, November 15, 1776.

NOW in the goal of Cumberland county, Pennſylvania, the following perſons, viz. Two NEGROE men, the one calls himſelf JACK, and ſays he belongs to John Mitchel, as adverti ſed in the Newſpapers; the other ſays his name is GEORGE, and that he belongs to Samuel Willick, in Jerſey, oppoſite to New-Caſtle. ROBERT WOOD, an Engliſhman, who confeſſes he belongs to John Gillis, of Baltimore county, Maryland. MURDOCK RYLEY, ſervant to Felix Doyle, of the Path Valley. And JAMES PARSONS, ſervant to Stephen Gill, of Baltimore county, Maryland. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay their fees, and take them out, or they will be ſold for the ſame in three weeks from this date, by

† SAMUEL POSTLETHWAITE.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Robert Mullan's company of marines, lying in the barracks at Philadelphia, the following perſons, viz.

Thomas Mewbenney, labourer, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſhort fair hair, ruddy complexion, ſtrong built, lived near Jacob Miller's tavern, on the Lancaſter road.

John M'Cloſkey, ſhoe-maker, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, ſhort brown hair; one thumb ſtiff at the joint and withered, ſo as to appear leſs than the other; lived in the ſame neighbourhood with the former.

John Fitzinger, labourer, about 5 feet 9 inches high, fair hair tied, ſlender built, German extraction, but ſpeaks Engliſh well.

Joſeph Lowrey, labourer, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſhort fair hair, full faced, well ſet, and reſided in the ſame neighbourhood with the other three above deſcribed men, near Jacob Miller's tavern, on the Lancaſter road.

Thomas Caldwell, labourer, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a little ſtoop-ſhouldered, ſtrong built, and born in Ireland.

Thomas Sappington, labourer, aged 21 years, 5 feet 10½ inches high, ſandy hair, ſlender built, born in Kent county, Maryland, and is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Warwick.

Jeſſe Redding, by trade a blackſmith, about 22 years old, 5 feet 7¾ inches high, and born in Maryland.

John M'Caſſoon, labourer, 5 feet 4 inches high, ſandy complexion, ſtoops forward, and has the appearance of a hard drinker.

Neil Faroon, labourer, born in Ireland, aged 26 years, 5 feet 4¼ inches high, ſhort black hair, down look, and dark complexion.

Joſeph Boyce, labourer, born in Ireland, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark complexion, cannot write, and is ſuppoſed to have gone towards Cumberland county; it is probable he may viſit his friends in Cheſter county.

Hugh Conoley, labourer, born in Ireland, 5 feet 9 inches high, ſhort black hair curled; was a ſervant before enliſted with James Dunn, Weſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, and is ſuppoſed to have returned to that neighbourhood.

William Taylor, carpenter, born in England, aged 36 years, 5 feet 4 inches high; loſt the fore finger of his right hand.

John Hill, born in Ireland, 5 feet 2 inches high, is a ſailor.

John Campbell Brown, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; left eye out; well ſet, and ſandy complexion.

Samuel M'Cormick, labourer, about 37 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well ſet; enliſted at Port-Penn.

Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters and ſends them to their reſpective company, at the barracks, in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward, or *Four Dollars* for each, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT MULLAN, Captain of Marines.

November 11, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Philadelphia, on the 3d day of November inſt. an apprentice lad, named *Thomas Gregory*, about 16 years of age, of a low ſtature, middling ſtrong built, Engliſh born, but ſpeaks very good Dutch; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a light long jacket, a brown under ditto, leather breeches, thread ſtockings, ſtrong leather ſhoes, with yellow buckles, a half-worn hat, alſo a pair of blue worſted ſtockings, and a brown double-breaſted regimental jacket. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward of Four Dollars, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ FREDERICK MOUSE.

SIX POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in the Valley, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, Nov. 7, 1776, a black MARE, 14 hands high, paces and trots, a ſmall ſwitch tail, one of her hind feet hoofs ſplit; ſhe has a bright ſtar. At the ſame time was ſtolen a dark bay COLT, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, paces, a large blaze in his face, 3 white feet, one hoof ſplit, a ſmall ſwitch tail. Whoever ſecures the horſes and thief or thieves, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thieves brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid for each of them by JOHN SCOT. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Cheltenham townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the tenth of November 1776, Three BEEF COWS. The owner is deſired to come ſpeedily, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ SAMUEL LEECH.

WHEREAS ANN CARSLACK, wife of DAVID CARSLACK, of Nottingham, in the county of Burlington, Weſt-New-Jerſey, hath ſome time paſt gone away from me her huſband, without any reaſonable cauſe whatſoever for ſo doing, and carried with her ſundry of my effects, ſome of which were under execution ſome time before. I do hereby give public notice to her, if ſhe returns to me ſhe ſhall have the beſt of uſage, and all former difference ſhall be buried in utter oblivion; if not, I do hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, or to entertain or harbour her, or conceal any of the goods ſhe took from me; for ſuch as do, may expect to be proſecuted to the utmoſt extent of the law, by

Auguſt 2, 1776. DAVID CARSLACK.

PROVINCE of PENNSYLVANIA, ſſ.

ALL Perſons poſſeſſed of the Bills of Credit of this Province of the ſeveral Emiſſions iſſued before the Year 1773 [Bills of Credit of the Houſe of Employ, which are exchanged by the Treaſurer of that Inſtitution, excepted] are hereby earneſtly requeſted to bring them to the Provincial Treaſurer, in Philadelphia, in order to have them exchanged, which will thereby be rendering their Country a Service.---The Treaſurer would further add, that from an anxious Deſire of doing all the real Service to the Public he can, on conſidering that there is ſtill a Want of Change in Circulation, notwithſtanding the great Quantity by him delivered out, he would inform thoſe that are poſſeſſed of the Bills of Credit dated 20th July, 1775, iſſued by the Reſolutions of the Aſſembly, that they may have them alſo exchanged, ſo far as the ſmall Bills remaining in his Hands will enable him to do, although the Taxes for the ſinking thoſe Bills are not yet laid.

Nov. 11, 1776. MICHAEL HILLEGAS, Pro. Treaſurer.

To be LETT out at Intereſt, on good Land Security,
Sundry SUMS of MONEY,
From Two Hundred to Three Thouſand Pounds.
Enquire of LEWIS WEISS, Scrivener, in Second-ſtreet. ¶

THE CONSIDERATE FREEMAN.
To the PEOPLE.

HAVING pointed out the ruinous tendency of the meaſures at preſent purſuing, I come to the objections raiſed againſt the plan of government eſtabliſhed by the Convention. Here I would beſeech every man to diveſt himſelf of prejudice and paſſion, and calmly to reflect, that it is the general cauſe, and therefore his own, which I am pleading.

All men in office, at leaſt with very few exceptions, are fond of power. And tyranny is a wanton uſe of that power to the injury of the people, for whoſe good alone it was delegated; but which rulers employ to promote their own private intereſt, however oppreſſive it may be to thoſe who have entruſted them with it.

The wiſdom and goodneſs of a conſtitution conſiſts in delegating this power in ſuch a manner, that the perſons entruſted therewith ſhall find no advantage in the undue exerciſe or abuſe of it. For however prone to miſchief and wickedneſs mankind may be, there are few who do miſchief for miſchief's ſake. When any public officer tranſgreſſes the bounds of his duty, it is ever with a view to the advantages he expects to reap by the tranſgreſſion. If then he can make no advantage by an abuſe of his power, or if he has little or no expectation of eſcaping with impunity when he does abuſe it, the people have the beſt ſecurity in the world againſt mal-adminiſtration. This principle is ſo plain and certain that the merits of every government ought to be tried by it; and they are to be pronounced good or bad, according as they approach to, or verge from, this criterion. It is not the number of parts in the government, but the manner of their conſtitution, which denominates it good or bad. By this principle let us try our new frame of government, and if it can ſtand a fair and cloſe examination, I will not heſitate to pronounce it good, however others may differ from me in opinion; if it is not able to bear this examination, I will pronounce it defective in thoſe inſtances, let who will gainſay me.

To begin with the legiſlative part of the plan, which is or ought to be the higheſt authority in every State, and the dernier reſort of the people againſt all kinds of oppreſſion. I would obſerve, that it conſiſts of a body of men, choſen in every part of the State by the free voice of the people for whom they are to legiſlate, and proportioned on the true principles of repreſentation, ſo that every man has a voice in delegating the man who is to give away his money, or make the laws by which he is to be bound, and no one man has a greater voice than another. And being choſen in all parts of the State, they will be acquainted with the intereſts of all, and having their own intereſt in common with theirs, it muſt be their concern to make good laws, unleſs they can obtain peculiar advantages to themſelves by bad ones. This they cannot obtain. For having no ſhare in the execution of the laws, the moment the law is made they are as much under its influence and operation as any of their conſtituents can be; and can reap no other or greater advantages from it than they *. If they ever make a bad law therefore it muſt be thro' ignorance, and the moment they feel its improper operation, they will be as anxious as any of their conſtituents to have it repealed, and being wholly in their power they will repeal it. A negative might prevent a repeal as has often been the caſe; but there is no ſuch let in the way. Here then is the utmoſt ſecurity for the making of good laws. And good laws, well executed, being the happineſs of ſociety, they who are ſo deeply intereſted in making good laws will be equally ſo in the due execution of them. They will therefore ever be honeſt upright guardians of the people, and will take care that the executive officers do their duty faithfully, and call them to an account when they do otherwiſe.

This is ſufficient to ſhew that the legiſlative part of the conſtitution is well conſtituted, and ſo far from having reaſon to dread its authority, the people may ever with ſafety confide in it.

If to this we add that three Legiſlators are annually elective, and ſo can be removed as often as their conſtituents diſcover that they are not equal to the taſk of legiſlation; and that, after they have ſerved four years, if their conſtituents think them worthy of ſuch long continuance, they muſt give place to a new ſett, and in the mean time mix with the maſs of the people, and feel at their leiſure the effects of the laws which they have made. This will be a freſh inducement to keep them right; and they will ever after be a check upon thoſe who ſucceed them, being acquainted with the buſineſs, and of courſe able to detect and expoſe every improper ſtep which they take. *How can men ſo circumſtanced willfully err?* Theſe are ſufficient to keep any legiſlature right. But ſuppoſe theſe inſufficient, there are ſtill further ſecurities. The doors of the Houſe of Aſſembly are to be open, the votes publiſhed weekly, and the printing preſſes free to expoſe every deviation. Theſe will forever ſecure the rights and privileges of the people. But if ſomething is ſtill a wanting, you have that which will yield more ſafety than any thing beſides. You have the peruſal, and conſequent approbation of every law before it binds you; ſo that you muſt conſent to be ſlaves before you can be made ſuch. By this means the whole State becomes its own council, and every freeman in it is a counſellor, and the negative lies in the whole body politic, and not in a few grandees. A council as much to be preferred to the legiſlative council of theſe gentlemen, as the wiſdom and

---

* *In a late Packet ſome Gentleman re-publiſhed the ſentiments of an Eaſtern Delegate againſt a ſingle legiſlature, but any one who will compare them with the conſtitution of our legiſlature will find, that they can as juſtly be applied to account for the phenomenon of Saturn's Ring as to our Aſſembly.*

virtue of the whole State is to be preferred to that of twenty or thirty of our gentry. If this council ſhould become ambitious and tyrannical, it muſt exerciſe its projects on itſelf; but an upper houſe, houſe of lords, or legiſlative council, conſiſting of a ſmall number of grandees, can at any time gratify their ambition and thirſt for power at the expence of the people. I challenge the univerſe to ſhew me any other checks to the encroachments and abuſes of power equal to theſe. I am ſure thoſe who are ſo violent againſt the new form have hitherto propoſed none ſuch. But pardon me, it is not more or better checks they aim at; for they have prepared inſtructions to get ſome of the beſt removed out of the way. They don't want their conduct to be *too* nicely *enquired into.*

There is one other ſecurity, which the preſent corrupt ſtate of government throughout the world ſhews to be neceſſary, provided in your frame of government. Every ſeventh year, you are to elect a few honeſt men to inſpect into the ſtate of your laws, to examine the accounts of your public officers, ſee whether they have done their duty faithfully; whether they have applied your money to the purpoſes for which you granted it, and whether they have pocketted any of it or not. This is what theſe gentlemen ſeem to dread, as the devils do the day of final retribution. For in a paper addreſſed to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, ſigned Samuel Howell, it is ſtiled the *political inquiſition.* An inquiſition, which honeſt men can never dread; but which villains ought always to tremble at the thought of. *An inquiſition* as neceſſary to keep your rulers from embezzling your money, or employing it to corrupt your virtue, and undermine your liberties, as an Aſſembly is to make your laws. What would not the virtuous part of the people of Britain give for ſuch a council? How many millions would it annually ſave to the nation, which are now ſquandered away upon placemen, penſioners, contractors, and the venal herd of government emiſſaries? But men, who love power, hate to have their conduct enquired into; how they can addreſs you to have ſuch a barrier againſt the encroachments of power removed out of the way, or appeal to heaven for the purity of their intentions, in the ſame breath, in which they condemn the Council of Cenſors, he beſt can tell who ſees the inmoſt receſſes of the heart, and reads the thoughts, and who will certainly call thoſe to account hereafter who abuſe the talents he has beſtowed upon them.

N. B. They muſt be earneſtly bent on power, who will not wait for one ſeven years, and who will ſet their names to papers, wherein the higheſt cenſure is paſſed upon the beſt ſecurity of the people—while a Council of Cenſors is preſerved, as directed in the laſt ſection of the plan of government, it will be impoſſible for thoſe in power to abuſe their truſt or embezzle your money; but alas! this is a dangerous innovation in government, and gentlemen won't have it. The Council of Cenſors muſt by all means be deſtroyed, that gentlemen may have full room to govern you as ſhall beſt ſuit their indefinite wiſdoms and honours.

ANNAPOLIS, November 14.

EXTRACTS from the Proceedings of the CONVENTION, November 1776.

A DECLARATION of RIGHTS agreed to by the Delegates of Maryland, in free and full Convention aſſembled.

THE Parliament of Great-Britain, by a declaratory act, having aſſumed a right to make laws to bind the colonies in all caſes whatſoever, and in purſuance of ſuch claim endeavoured by force of arms to ſubjugate the United Colonies to an unconditional ſubmiſſion to their will and power, and having at length conſtrained them to declare themſelves Independent States, and to aſſume government under the authority of the people, therefore, We, the Delegates of Maryland, in free and full Convention aſſembled, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the beſt means of eſtabliſhing a good conſtitution in this State, for the ſure foundation, and more permanent ſecurity thereof, declare.

1. That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and inſtituted ſolely for the good of the whole.

2. That the people of this State ought to have the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

3. That the inhabitants of Maryland are entitled to the common law of England, and the trial by jury, according to the courſe of that law, and to the benefit of ſuch of the Engliſh ſtatutes, as exiſted at the time of their firſt emigration, and which by experience have been found applicable to their local and other circumſtances, and of ſuch others as have been ſince made in England, or Great-Britain, and have been introduced, uſed, and practiſed by the courts of law or equity; and alſo to all acts of aſſembly in force on the firſt of June ſeventeen hundred and ſeventy-four, except ſuch as may have ſince expired, or have been or may be altered by acts of Convention or this Declaration of Rights, ſubject nevertheleſs to the reviſion of, and amendment or repeal by the legiſlature of this State; and the inhabitants of Maryland are alſo entitled to all property derived to them from or under the charter granted by his Majeſty Charles the Firſt to Cæcilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore.

4. That all perſons inveſted with the legiſlative or executive powers of government are the truſtees of the public, and as ſuch accountable for their conduct; therefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifeſtly endangered, and all other means of redreſs are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or eſtabliſh a new government; the doctrine of non-reſiſtance againſt arbitrary power and oppreſſion is abſurd, ſlaviſh, and deſtructive of the good and happineſs of mankind.

5. That the right in the people to participate in the legiſlature is the beſt ſecurity of liberty, and the foundation of all free government; for this purpoſe, elections ought to be free and frequent, and every man having property in, a common intereſt with, and attachment to the community, ought to have a right of ſuffrage.

6. That the legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers of government ought to be for ever ſeparate and diſtinct from each other.

7. That no power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, unleſs by or derived from the legiſlature, ought to be exerciſed or allowed.

8. That freedom of ſpeech, and debates, or proceedings, in the legiſlature, ought not to be impeached in any other court or judicature.

9. That a place for the meeting of the legiſlature ought to be fixed, the moſt convenient to the members thereof, and to the depoſitory of the public records, and the legiſlature ought not to be convened or held at any other place but from evident neceſſity.

10. That for redreſs of grievances, and for amending, ſtrengthening and preſerving the laws, the legiſlature ought to be frequently convened.

11. That every man hath a right to petition the legiſlature for the redreſs of grievances, in a peaceable and orderly manner.

12. That no aid, charge, tax, burthen, fee or fees, ought to be ſet, rated or levied, under any pretence, without the conſent of the legiſlature.

13. That the levying taxes by the poll is grievous and oppreſſive, and ought to be aboliſhed; that paupers ought not to be aſſeſſed for the ſupport of government, but every other perſon in the State ought to contribute his proportion of public taxes for the ſupport of government, according to his actual worth in real or perſonal property within the State; yet fines, duties, or taxes, may properly and juſtly be impoſed or laid with a political view for the good government and benefit of the community.

14. That ſanguinary laws ought to be avoided, as far as is conſiſtent with the ſafety of the State; and no law to inflict cruel and unuſual pains and penalties ought to be made in any caſe, or at any time hereafter.

15. That retroſpective laws, puniſhing facts committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, and by them only declared criminal, are oppreſſive, unjuſt, and incompatible with liberty; wherefore no *ex poſt facto* law ought to be made.

16. That no law to attaint particular perſons of treaſon or felony ought to be made in any caſe, or at any time hereafter.

17. That every freeman for any injury done to him in his perſon or property ought to have remedy by the courſe of the law of the land, and ought to have juſtice and right, freely without ſale, fully without any denial, and ſpeedily without delay, according to the law of the land.

18. That the trial of facts where they ariſe is one of the greateſt ſecurities of the lives, liberties, and eſtate of the people.

19. That in all criminal proſecutions, every man hath a right to be informed of the accuſation againſt him, to have a copy of the indictment or charge in due time (if required) to prepare for his defence, to be allowed counſel, to be confronted with the witneſſes againſt him, to have proceſs for his witneſſes, to examine the witneſſes for and againſt him on oath, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury, without whoſe unanimous conſent he ought not to be found guilty.

20. That no man ought to be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf in a court of common law, or in any other court, but in ſuch caſes as have been uſually practiſed in this State, or may hereafter be directed by the legiſlature.

21. That no freeman ought to be taken or impriſoned, or diſſeiſed of his freehold, liberties, or privileges, or outlawed, or exiled, or in any manner deſtroyed, or deprived of his life, liberty, or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land.

22. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel or unuſual puniſhments inflicted by the court of law.

23. That all warrants, without oath or affirmation, to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to ſeize any perſon or property, are grievous and oppreſſive; and all general warrants to ſearch ſuſpected places, or to apprehend ſuſpected perſons, without naming or deſcribing the place or the perſon in ſpecial, are illegal, and ought not to be granted.

24. That there ought to be no forfeiture of any part of the eſtate of any perſon for any crime, except murder, or treaſon againſt the State, and then only on conviction and attainder.

25. That a well regulated militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government.

26. That ſtanding armies are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be raiſed or kept up without conſent of the legiſlature.

27. That in all caſes and at all times the military ought to be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and controul of the civil power.

28. That no ſoldier ought to be quartered in any houſe, in time of peace, without the conſent of the owner; and, in time of war, in ſuch manner only as the legiſlature ſhall direct.

29. That no perſon, except regular ſoldiers, mariners and marines in the ſervice of this State, or militia when in actual ſervice, ought in any caſe to be ſubject to or puniſhable by martial law.

30. That the independency and uprightneſs of Judges are eſſential to the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, and a great ſecurity to the rights and liberties of the people; wherefore the Chancellor and all Judges ought to hold commiſſions during good behaviour, and the ſaid Chancellor and Judges ſhall be removed for miſbehaviour on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the Governor upon the addreſs of the General Aſſembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each houſe concur in ſuch addreſs. That ſalaries liberal but not profuſe ought to be ſecured to the Chancellor and the Judges during the continuance of their commiſſions, in ſuch manner and at ſuch times as the legiſlature ſhall hereafter direct, upon conſideration of the circumſtances of this State: No Chancellor or Judge ought to hold any other office civil or military, or receive fees or perquiſites of any kind.

31. That a long continuance in the firſt executive departments of power or truſt is dangerous to liberty, a rotation therefore in thoſe departments is one of the beſt ſecurities of permanent freedom.

32. That no perſon ought to hold at the ſame time more than one office of profit, nor ought any perſon in public truſt to receive any preſent from any foreign Prince or State, or from the United States, or any of them, without the approbation of this State.

33. That as it is the duty of every man to worſhip God in ſuch manner as he thinks moſt acceptable to him, all perſons profeſſing the chriſtian religion are equally entitled to protection in their religious liberty, wherefore no perſon ought by any law to be moleſted in his perſon or eſtate on account of his religious perſuaſion or profeſſion, or for his religious practice, unleſs under colour of religion any man ſhall diſturb the good order, peace or ſafety of the State, or ſhall infringe the laws of morality, or injure others in their natural, civil or religious rights; nor ought any perſon to be compelled to frequent or maintain, or contribute, unleſs on contract, to maintain any particular place of worſhip, or any particular miniſtry; yet the legiſlature may in their diſcretion lay a general and equal tax for the ſupport of the chriſtian religion, leaving to each individual the power of appointing the payment over of the money collected from him, to the ſupport of any particular place of worſhip or miniſter, or for the benefit of the poor of his own denomination, or the poor in general of any particular county; but the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property now belonging to the church of England, ought to remain to the church of England for ever. And all acts of aſſembly lately paſſed for collecting monies for building or repairing particular churches or chapels of eaſe ſhall continue in force and be executed, unleſs the legiſlature ſhall by act ſupercede or repeal the ſame; but no county court ſhall aſſeſs any quantity of tobacco or ſum of money hereafter, on the application of any veſtrymen or church-wardens; and every incumbent of the church of England, who hath remained in his pariſh and performed his duty, ſhall be entitled to receive the proviſion and ſupport eſtabliſhed by the act entituled, "An act for the ſupport of the clergy of the church of England in this province," till the November court of this preſent year, to be held for the county in which his pariſh ſhall lie, or partly lie, or for ſuch time as he hath remained in his pariſh and performed his duty.

34. That every gift, ſale, or deviſe of lands to any miniſter, public teacher or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or to any religious ſect, order or denomination, or to or for the ſupport, uſe or benefit of, or in truſt for, any miniſter, public teacher or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or any religious ſect, order or denomination; and every gift or ſale of goods or chattels to go in ſucceſſion, or to take place after the death of the teſtator or donor, or to or for ſuch ſupport, uſe or benefit; and alſo every deviſe of goods or chattels to, or to or for the ſupport, uſe or benefit of any miniſter, public teacher or preacher of the goſpel, as ſuch, or any religious ſect, order or denomination, without the leave of the legiſlature, ſhall be void; except always any ſale, gift, leaſe or deviſe of any quantity of land, not exceeding two acres, for a church, meeting, or other houſe of worſhip, and for a burying-ground, which ſhall be improved, enjoyed or uſed only for ſuch purpoſe, or ſuch ſale, gift, leaſe or deviſe ſhall be void.

35. That no other teſt or qualification ought to be required on admiſſion to any office of truſt or profit, than ſuch oath of ſupport and fidelity to this State, and ſuch oath of office as ſhall be directed by this Convention or the legiſlature of this State, and a declaration of a belief in the chriſtian religion.

36. That the manner of adminiſtering an oath to any perſon ought to be ſuch as thoſe of the religious perſuaſion, profeſſion or denomination, of which ſuch perſon is one, generally eſteem the moſt effectual confirmation by the atteſtation of the Divine Being. And that the people called Quakers, thoſe called Dunkers, and thoſe called Menoniſts, holding it unlawful to take an oath on any occaſion, ought to be allowed to make their ſolemn affirmation in the manner that Quakers have been heretofore allowed to affirm, and to be of the ſame avail as an oath in all ſuch caſes as the affirmation of Quakers hath been allowed and accepted within this State inſtead of an oath. And further, on ſuch affirmation, warrants to ſearch for ſtolen goods, or the apprehenſion or commitment of offenders, ought to be granted, or ſecurity for the peace awarded, and Quakers, Dunkers or Menoniſts, ought alſo on their ſolemn affirmation as aforeſaid to be admitted as witneſſes in all criminal caſes not capital.

37. That the city of Annapolis ought to have all its rights, privileges and benefits, agreeable to its charter, and the acts of aſſembly confirming and regulating the ſame, ſubject nevertheleſs to ſuch alterations as may be made by this Convention or any future legiſlature.

38. That the liberty of the preſs ought to be inviolably preſerved.

39. That monopolies are odious, contrary to the ſpirit of a free government, and the principles of commerce, and ought not to be ſuffered.

40. That no title of nobility or hereditary honours ought to be granted in this State.

41. That the ſubſiſting reſolves of this and the ſeveral Conventions held for this colony ought to be in force as laws, unleſs altered by this Convention or the Legiſlature of this State.

42. That this declaration of rights, or the form of government to be eſtabliſhed by this Convention, or any part of either of them, ought not to be altered, changed or aboliſhed by the Legiſlature of this State, but in ſuch manner as this Convention ſhall preſcribe and direct.

This declaration of rights was aſſented to and paſſed in Convention of the Delegates of the freemen of Maryland, begun and held at Annapolis the 14th day of Auguſt, anno domini 1776. *By order of the Convention,*

MATTHEW TILGHMAN, *Preſident.*

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.

IN CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 14, 1776.

Copy of a letter to the Preſident from Major General Gates, dated at Ticonderoga, November 5, 1776.

"Sir—I have the honour to congratulate the Congreſs upon the retreat of Lieutenant-General Sir Guy Carleton, with the fleet and army under his command, from Crownpoint.—Saturday laſt, the works being put in the beſt order, the boom and bridge of communication finiſhed, and every neceſſary preparative for defence made, I determined to ſend a detachment down each ſide of the lake, to beat up the enemy's quarters of their advanced poſt on Putnam's point and the oppoſite ſhore. About eight at night the detachment, under the command of Major Delap, proceeded down the eaſt ſide of the lake, and the other, under Col. Conner, down the weſt ſide. Sunday morning Major Delap, with his detachment, took poſſeſſion of Putnam's point, which the enemy had juſt abandoned, and immediately detached a ſubaltern, with a ſmall party, to reconnoitre Crownpoint. The officer, having returned, reported that he ſaw the enemy embark, a number of their veſſels under ſail, and the whole preparing to get under way. Col. Conner, on taking poſſeſſion of the poſt oppoſite to Putnam's point, found that likewiſe abandoned. Yeſterday an officer, and a party whom I ſent to Crownpoint, returned, and reported he had been at Crownpoint with the inhabitants there; that the enemy were all gone from that poſt, and the inhabitants would come this day to Ticonderoga, to make their ſubmiſſion, and beg the protection of the United States. I have the honour to be, &c. HORATIO GATES.

"P. S. This will be delivered to you by my firſt Aid de Camp, Major Stuart, a deſerving officer."

The foregoing is a copy of General Gates's letter.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

Intelligence received by Congreſs concerning the reduction of Mount Waſhington by the enemy on the 16th inſtant.

Early laſt Saturday morning Col. Magaw poſted his troops partly in the lines thrown up by our army on our firſt coming thither from New-York, and partly on commanding hill laying north of Mount Waſhington (the lines being all to the ſouthward). In this poſition the attack began about ten o'clock, which our troops ſtood, and returned the fire in ſuch a manner as gave great hopes the enemy was intirely repulſed; but at this time a body of troops croſſed Harlem river in boats, landed within the ſecond lines, our troops being there engaged in the firſt.

Col. Cadwallader, who commanded in the lines

of a detachment to oppose them; but they, being overpowered by numbers, gave way; upon which Col. Cadwallader ordered his troops to retreat, in order to gain the fort, and the enemy, crossing over, came in upon them in such a manner that a number of them surrendered. At this time the Hessians advanced on the north side of the fort in very large bodies; they were received by the troops posted there with proper spirit, and kept back a considerable time. But at length they were also obliged to submit to a superiority of numbers, and retire under the cannon of the fort.

The enemy having possessed themselves of the adjacent ground, which rendered the fort no longer tenable, the garrison surrendered.

The numbers killed or wounded on either side are not yet known, but from the heaviness and continuance of the fire, it is supposed there must have been considerable execution.

Published by order of Congress,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

The following is taken from the New-York Mercury.

WHITEHALL, August 24.

Captain Hope arrived on Wednesday evening last from South-Carolina, with dispatches from Commodore Sir Peter Parker, and Lieutenant-General Clinton.

Extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated within Charlestown-Bar, July 9, 1776.

—"It having been judged adviseable to make an attempt upon Charlestown in South-Carolina, the fleet sailed from Cape-Fear on the 1st of June, and on the 4th anchored off Charlestown-Bar. The 5th sounded the Bar, and laid down buoys preparatory to the intended entrance of the harbour. The 7th all the frigates and most of the transports got over the Bar into Five-Fathom Hole. The 9th General Clinton landed on Long Island with about four or five hundred men. The 10th the Bristol got over the Bar with some difficulty. The 15th gave the Captains of the squadron my arrangement for the attack of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and the next day acquainted General Clinton that the ships were ready. The General fixed on the 23d for our joint attack, but the wind proving unfavourable prevented its taking effect. The 25th the Experiment arrived, and the next day came over the Bar, when a new arrangement was made for the attack. The 28th at half an hour after nine in the morning informed General Clinton by signal, that I should go on to the attack. At half an hour after ten made the signal to weigh; and about a quarter after eleven the Bristol, Experiment, Active and Solebay, brought up against the fort. The Thunder-bomb, covered by the Friendship armed vessel, brought the angle of the east bastion to bear N. W. by N. and Colonel James (who has ever since our arrival been anxious to give the best assistance) threw several shells a little before and during the engagement in very good direction. The Sphynx, Acteon and Syren, were to have been to the westward, to prevent fire-ships or other vessels from annoying the ships engaged, to enfilade the works, and, if the rebels should be driven from them, to cut off their retreat if possible. This last service was not performed, owing to the ignorance of the pilot, who run the three frigates aground. The Sphynx and Syren got off in a few hours, but the Acteon remained fast till the next morning, when the Captain and officers thought proper to scuttle and set her on fire. I ordered a court martial on the Captain, officers and company, and they have been honourably acquitted. Captain Hope made his armed ship as useful as he could on this occasion, and he merits every thing that can be said in his favour. During the time of our being abreast of the fort, which was near ten hours, a brisk firing was kept up by the ships, with intervals, and we had the satisfaction, after being engaged two hours, to oblige the rebels to slacken their fire very much. We drove large parties several times out of the fort, which were replaced by others from the main. About half an hour after three, a considerable reinforcement from Mount Pleasant hung a man on a tree at the back of the fort, and we imagine that the same party ran away about an hour after, for the fort was then totally silenced, and evacuated for near one hour and an half; but the rebels, finding that our army could not take possession, about six o'clock a considerable body of people re-entered the fort, and renewed the firing from two or three guns, the rest being, I suppose, dismounted. About nine o'clock, it being very dark, part of our ammunition expended, the people fatigued, the tide of ebb almost done, no prospect from the eastward, and no possibility of our being of any farther service, I ordered the ships to withdraw to their former moorings. Their Lordships will see plainly by this account, that if the troops could have co-operated on this attack, his Majesty would have been in possession of Sullivan's Island. But I must beg leave to be fully understood, lest it should be imagined that I mean to throw the most distant reflection on our army: I should not discharge my conscience, were I not to acknowledge, that such was my opinion of his Majesty's troops, from the General down to the private soldier, that after I had been engaged some hours, and perceived that the troops had not got a footing on the north end of Sullivan's Island, I was perfectly satisfied that the landing was impracticable, and that the attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men, without the least probability of success; and this, I am certain, will appear to be the case, when General Clinton represents his situation.—The Bristol had 40 men killed and 71 wounded; the Experiment 23 killed and 56 wounded, and both of them suffered much in their hulls, masts and rigging; the Active had Lieutenant Pike killed, and 6 men wounded; and the Solebay eight men wounded. Not one man who was quartered at the beginning of the action on the Bristol's quarter-deck escaped being killed or wounded. Capt. Morris lost his right arm, and received other wounds, and is since dead; the master is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the use of it: I received several contusions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the least danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning.——Lieutenants Caulfield, Molloy and Nugent, were the Lieutenants of the Bristol in the action; they behaved so remarkably well that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due, and so indeed I may say of all the petty officers, ship's company and volunteers. At the head of the latter I must place Lord William Campbell, who was so condescending as to accept of the direction of some guns on the lower gun deck. His Lordship received a contusion on his left side, but I have the happiness to inform their Lordships that it has not proved of much consequence. Capt. Scott, of the Experiment, lost his left arm, and is otherwise so much wounded, that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many men too weak to come to quarters, almost all the seamen belonging to the transports offered their service with a truly British spirit, and a just sense of the cause we are engaged in. I accepted of upwards of fifty to supply the place of our sick. The masters of many of the transports attended with their boats, but particular thanks are due to Mr. Chambers, the master of the Mercury.

"All the regiments will be embarked in a few days. The first brigade, consisting of four regiments, will sail in a day or two, under convoy, for New-York; and the Bristol and Experiment will, I hope, soon follow with the remainder.

"Sir Peter Parker's squadron consisted of the following ships and vessels: The Bristol, 50 guns, Sir Peter Parker, Commodore, Captain John Morris: Experiment 50, Alexander Scott; Active 28, William Williams; Solebay 28, Thomas Symonds; Actæon 28, Christopher Atkins; Syren 28, Tobias Furneaux; Spynx 20, Anthony Hunt; Friendship armed vessel 22, Charles Hope; Ranger Loop 8, Roger Wills; Thunder Bomb 8, James Reid; Saint Lawrence schooner —, Lieut. John Graves."

In CONGRESS, NOVEMBER 15, 1776.

Resolved, That a bounty of Twenty Dollars be paid to the Commander, Officers and Men of such Continental ships or vessels of war as shall make prize of any British ships or vessels of war, for every cannon mounted on board each prize at the time of such capture, and Eight Dollars per head for every man then on board, and belonging to such prize.

That the rank of the Naval Officers be to the rank of Officers in the Land Service as follows.

Admiral - - as a - -	General.
Vice Admiral - - - -	Lieutenant General.
Rear Admiral - - -	Major General.
Commodore - - -	Brigadier General.
Capt. of a ship of 40 guns and upwards	Colonel.
Captain of 20 to 40 guns - -	Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain of 10 to 20 guns -	Major.
Lieutenant in the Navy - -	Captain.

That the pay of all officers and men in the American Navy, from the date of the new commissions under the Free and Independent States of America, be as follows.

	Ships of 20 guns and upwards.	Ships of 10 to 20 guns.
Captain	60 Dollars by Calender Month.	48 Dollars.
Lieutenant	30 ditto.	24 ditto.
Master	30 ditto.	24 ditto.
Master's Mate	15 ditto.	15 ditto.
Boatswain	15 ditto.	13 ditto.
Boatswain's Mate	9 One Half ditto.	9 ditto.
Gunner	15 ditto.	13 ditto.
Gunner's Mate	9 One Half ditto.	9 ditto.
Surgeon	25 ditto.	21 Two Thirds do.
Surgeon's Mate	15 ditto.	13 One Third do.
Carpenter	15 ditto.	13 ditto.
Carpenter's Mate	9 One Half ditto.	9 ditto.
Cooper	9 ditto.	9 ditto.
Midshipman	12 ditto.	12 ditto.
Armourer	9 ditto.	9 ditto.
Sail-maker	10 ditto.	10 ditto.
Sail-maker's Mate	8 One Third do.	8 One Third do.
Yeoman	8 One Half ditto.	8 One Half ditto.
Quarter-Master	9 ditto.	8 One Half ditto.
Cook	9 ditto.	8 One Half ditto.
Coxswain	9 ditto.	9 ditto.
Captain's Clerk	15 ditto.	12 ditto.
Steward	10 ditto.	10 ditto.
Chaplain	20 ditto.	
Yeoman of the Powder-Room	9 One Half ditto.	9 ditto.
Master at Arms	10 ditto.	9 ditto.
Seamen	8 ditto.	8 ditto.

Vessels under 10 guns to be commanded by Lieutenants.

Lieutenant commanding -	30 Dollars.
Mates - - -	15 ditto.
Boatswain - - -	12 ditto.
Gunner - - -	12 ditto.
Carpenter - - -	12 ditto.

The other officers and men the same as in vessels from 10 to 20 guns.

MARINE OFFICERS.

Captain - -	30 Dollars per Calender
Lieutenant - -	20 ditto. (month.
Serjeant - -	8 ditto.
Corporal, Drum and Fife, each	7 One Third ditto.
Privates - - -	6 Two Thirds ditto.

By order of Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

RETURN of the Gentlemen elected into the respective Offices for Chester County.

Counsellor, John Evans.

Assembly, John Jacobs, Caleb Davis, Joseph Gardner, John Fulton, Samuel Cunningham, John Sellers.

Sheriffs, John Kinkade, Robert Smith.

Coroners, Harvey Lewis, Evan Evans.

Commissioner, Nicholas Fairlamb.

Assessors, David Cloyd, Andrew Boyd, Benjamin Brannan, Mark Wilcocks, John Ralston, Andrew Boyd, jun.

In COMMITTEE *of Inspection and Observation for Chester County,*

On motion, Resolved, That Col. Moore, Major Evans, Major Davis, Capt. Gardner and Col. Thomas, be, and are hereby appointed to settle the distribution of the money drawn for the use of the distressed families of Associators in this county: Therefore, the Gentlemen who were appointed to contribute to the relief of such families, are desired to meet us at the house of Jacob James, in Goshen, on Friday, the 29th of November instant, at ten o' clock in the morning, with their accounts. *James Moore, William Evans, Caleb Davis, Joseph Gardner, Richard Thomas.*

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That the Committee of Inspection and Observation for Chester county be dissolved, and they are hereby dissolved.

By Order of the Committee,
CALEB DAVIS, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing near 300 Acres, situate in West New-Jersey, near Trenton; bounded by Sunpink Creek, Land of Mr. John Coleman, and others; and known by the Name of The Bear Swamp; above 100 Acres of good Meadow may be made; the greater Part of said Tract is well timbered. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. RICHARD HALL, in Elfrith's-Alley, Philadelphia; Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS, in Southwark; or of ANDREW EDGE, at the Yellow-Springs, Chester County, who will give an indisputable Title to the Purchaser. ¶ 6 W.

LOST on the 3d of this Instant, between Pawling's Ferry, on Schuylkill, and this City, a worked POCKET-BOOK, containing sundry Notes and Accounts, of no Value to any but the Owner. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it, with all the Papers, to NATHAN LEAVERING, Inn-keeper, on said Road, or to ELIJAH WEED, in Philadelphia, or the Subscriber, in Second-street, the Corner of Coombe's-Alley, shall have TWO DOLLARS for their Trouble.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1776. ¶ SAMUEL STARR.

*** The members of the Committee of the county of Philadelphia are requested to meet at ten o'clock on Friday the 29th instant, at the Conestogoe Waggon, in Market-street, in order to receive the salt allotted for the said county by the Council of Safety, and to proportion it to the several townships. Those townships where no Committee-men have been chosen are desired to appoint proper persons to attend at the same time. The townships also that have neglected to apply for their proportions of Fisher and Shewell's salt are to take notice, that unless they make application on the abovementioned day, they will be excluded from said proportions.

November 15, 1776.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC SALE, on Monday, the 9th day of December next.

A VALUABLE plantation, situated in Bristol township, seven miles from Philadelphia; bounded on the old York road and lands of Dr. Benneville, Benjamin Armitage, Thomas Griffith, Nathan Thomas and others, containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, whereon is a large stone dwelling-house and stone kitchen joining it, a well of good water with a pump in it, near the door, a stone spring-house, with a neat lodging-room and kitchen, also an excellent wheat granary over the same, a large barn, one half stone, the other well framed, has two threshing floors, two fodder rooms, a stable for horses, a very convenient apartment to press cyder in, with a cyder press in it, and a large and convenient cellar under part of the same; there is also a large and very convenient frame cow-house, that will house 12 or more cattle, and will hold hay sufficient for them the winter season; there are about 8 acres orchard, one half young and very thriving, part whereof is of the best grafted fruit, the other half is in very good bearing order; there are at least 20 acres of good meadow, the whole well watered, and near 40 acres good wood land, the remainder excellent plow land, and fences in good repair. There is also on said place a log tenement that rents for Six Pounds a year. The whole pleasantly situated, and will suit either gentleman or farmer. It will be sold together, or divided, as may best suit a purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given. The sale to begin at ten o' clock in the forenoon of said day.——And on the next day, at ten o' clock in the forenoon, will begin the sale of all and singular the goods and moveables on said place, viz. Horses, cows, waggons, carts, plows, harrows, geers, a Dutch fan, a quantity of clean rye, and about 15 tons of very good hay, wheat and rye in the ground, a quantity of potatoes, an almost new eight-day clock, a ten plate stove; also household goods and furniture of different kinds, and a variety of farming utensils and other articles. The whole being late the property of William Wilson, deceased; due attendance will be given on each of said days, and the conditions of sale made known by THOMAS WILSON, WILLIAM WILSON, and ARCHIBALD WILSON, Executors. ¶ 7 f 6.

SIXTY-EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Samuel Shaw's company of marines, lying in the barracks at Philadelphia, the following persons, viz.

Benjamin Wright, born in Jersey, by trade a carpenter, 26 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, light coloured hair, fair complexion, stoop shouldered, thin faced, long nose; had on a brown coat, other clothes forget.

Daniel Gorison, born in Jersey, by trade a blacksmith, 19 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, black curled hair, smooth face, stoop shouldered, his fore teeth black.

Philip Acton, a miller by trade, 22 years of age, 5 feet 6½ inches high, light coloured curled hair, ruddy complexion, full face, stout made, served his time with William Craig, miller.

Robert Cruthers, by trade a weaver, born in Ireland, 24 years of age, 5 feet 8¼ inches high, well made, dark coloured hair, stoop shouldered, pitted with the small-pox.

Jonathan Taylor, a weaver by trade, 25 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, full face, short red hair; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured hunting shirt.

William Newel, 20 years of age, 5 feet 5½ inches high, born in Ireland, black hair, blue eyes; had on, when he went away, a light coloured blue coat, faced with white; served part of his time near Newport.

Benjamin Adams, born in Old-England, 51 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high, very talkative, and much given to liquor.

Joseph Lane, born in Jersey, 26 years of age, 5 feet 2¾ inches high, sandy coloured hair, pitted with the small-pox, swarthy complexion, walks wide at the knees; had on a brown hunting shirt, with red cuffs and collar.

Peter Elwell, born in Jersey, 18 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, swarthy complexion, black hair, blue eyes.

John Ketcham, by trade a cooper, 37 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, pale complexion, grey hair, blue eyes; formerly lived at Oakford's mill; born in Jersey.

Christopher White, born in Ireland, by trade a weaver, 26 years of age, 5 feet 3½ inches high, black hair, thin faced and slim made.

Edward Riley, born in Old-England, cordwainer, 42 years of age, 5 feet 2½ inches high.

David Gorman, born in Ireland, labourer, 38 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches high, black hair, pitted with the small-pox.

Philip M'Laughlin, 19 years of age, 5 feet 5¼ inches high, born in Ireland, light coloured hair, which he wore tied, smooth and full faced.

John Allen, 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in Ireland, brown hair, grey eyes, marked with the small-pox.

James Brown, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark hair, brown eyes; deserted from the English army last October, and had a pass, signed by General Ewing; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, black stock, white cloth breeches, grey yarn stockings, and new shoes.

Edward M'Carty, born in Ireland, much pitted with the small-pox, 40 years of age, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, his hair a little grey; had on a grey coloured jacket, the sleeves of blue stockings.

Whoever secures the above deserters, and sends them to the barracks in Philadelphia, shall have the above reward, or Four Dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL SHAW, Captain of Marines.

ON the Evening of the 14th of August last, at Perth-Amboy, there was an Alarm, that the Enemy was expected to make an Attack on the Town that Night; shortly after there was a Report spread, that Captain JAMES HAIR, of the first Battalion of Chester County Militia, stationed at said Town, acted the Part of a Coward, by running away and hiding himself in the Time of Danger. We, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, Field Officers of said Battalion, do certify, that we made enquiry and examined Evidences touching the said Report, and do find, that it is false and without foundation; and further, that the said Captain discharged his Duty that Night, and at other Times, as an Officer ought to do.

§ JAMES MOORE, Colonel,
Nov. 6, 1776. JOSEPH PARK, Lieut. Colonel.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

MADE his escape, last night, from the subscriber, living in Abington township, Philadelphia county, a certain horse-thief, who calls himself *William Livingston*, about 50 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, thin visage, large nose, has had his right leg broke a little above the ancle; had on a half-worn scolloped hat, blue surtout coat, the other clothes not known. Whoever takes up said thief, and secures him in Philadelphia goal, shall have the above reward.——Was taken in the possession of said thief, a good saddle, with a small striped cloth, maker's name Christopher Binks, Fourth-street, Philadelphia; also a bridle. The owner proving his property, paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

Nov. 18. 1776. ‡ THOMAS LEECH.

[*Advertisments omitted this Week will be in ano*

In COUNCIL *of* SAFETY, *Philadelphia, November* 1, 1776.

GARRISON ORDERS to be obſerved by the troops quartered in the BARRACKS of the city of PHILADELPHIA.

I. THE reveille to be beat every morning at break of day, the troop at 8 o'clock, and a long roll at 9 o'clock for the guards to parade.

II. From the firſt of May to the laſt of September, the retreat muſt be beat at 8 o'clock in the evening, and at ſunſet from the 1ſt day of October to the laſt day of April, the tattoo always at 9 o'clock.

III. At retreat beating all under the degree of a commiſſioned officer muſt repair to the barracks, when the roll of each company is to be called, and every perſon abſent reported to the officer commanding the company. No perſon who is not a commiſſioned officer to be permitted to go out of the barracks till reveille.

IV. No drum to beat to arms in the barracks but in caſe of an alarm, when the whole garriſon is to turn out, and draw up under arms.

V. No dirt of any kind, or dirty water, muſt be thrown out of the doors, windows or galleries, but all dirt muſt be carried to places appointed by the Barrack Maſter for that purpoſe, which muſt be ſuch as are leaſt offenſive; and all water muſt be thrown into the gutters. Every perſon treſpaſſing againſt this order, if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, he muſt be confined, tried and puniſhed; if a woman, ſhe muſt be turned out of the barracks, and never permitted to reſide therein.

VI. The men muſt ſweep the barrack yard and gutters at leaſt twice a week, and remove the dirt to the proper dung-hills, for which purpoſe the Barrack Maſter muſt furniſh the neceſſary ſhovels, brooms, wheel-barrows, &c. which muſt be delivered into the care of the Quarter Maſter of each battalion.

VII. The centries at the gates are not to ſuffer any ſwine, horſes or cows, to go into the barrack yard.

VIII. The Barrack Maſter muſt furniſh to each room occupied by officers and ſoldiers, and alſo for the guards, the uſual allowance of wood and candles, which muſt be diſtributed once a week, except the guards, which muſt have their allowance daily. Whenever any wood is piled in the barrack yard, a centry muſt be placed near it, to prevent its being embezzled.

IX. A proper number of centries muſt be poſted at the gates, and other parts of the barracks and galleries, who are to be attentive that no damage be done to any part of the barracks, particularly the rooms not occupied; nor are they to permit any perſon to eaſe himſelf, or make water, except in the places appointed for thoſe purpoſes.

X. The Barrack Maſter muſt viſit every room at leaſt once a week, and wherever he finds any damage done to the barracks or its furniture beyond a reaſonable allowance for wear, he muſt get it repaired, and report the expence to the commanding officer, that it may be charged to the perſon or perſons committing ſuch damage.

XI. The Barrack Maſter muſt ſupply the troops in garriſon with the following furniture, and no other, viz. to every officer's room a pine table with a drawer, two chairs, an iron pot, a bucket, a pair of pot hangers, and a crane, a pair of andirons, a fire ſhovel and tongs, and a box to remove the aſhes to the dunghill. To every non-commiſſioned officer and private man's room, a pine bedſtead with a wooden bottom for every two men, a canvas bed and bolſter caſe for the ſtraw, and two Indian or other coarſe blankets, a pine table and two benches, an iron pot with pothooks and a crane, a bucket, a pair of andirons, a ſhovel and tongs, and a box to carry out aſhes; beſides which every room muſt be furniſhed with a rack, with wooden pins, for the men to put up their firelocks.

XII. Whenever the Barrack-Maſter delivers out any of the foregoing articles, he muſt receive a receipt from the Quarter-Maſter, or ſome other commiſſioned officer, who muſt be anſwerable for them.

XIII. The Barrack-Maſter is not to ſuffer any perſon, not immediately belonging to the garriſon, to reſide in the barracks, without an order in writing from the Council of Safety, or other perſon or board, in whom the executive power of the State reſides; and all officers are required and directed to aſſiſt him in the execution of this order.

XIV. Whenever any battalion or part thereof is to march into the barracks, twelve hours previous notice muſt be given to the Barrack-Maſter, who muſt prepare a ſufficient number of rooms with their furniture.

XV. When a battalion or part thereof is to march out of the barracks, twelve hours previous notice muſt be given to the Barrack-Maſter, and a commiſſioned or non-commiſſioned officer left behind to deliver up the rooms and other furniture, which cannot be properly done till the rooms are completely evacuated.

By order of Council,
THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Preſident.

The following is a Liſt of the FIELD OFFICERS for the twelve Pennſylvania regiments in the Continental ſervice.

Firſt Regiment. Col. Hand. Lieut. Col. Chambers. Major Roſs.

Second Regiment. Col. Dehaas. Lieut. Col. A. J. Morris. Major Jonathan Jones.

Third Regiment. Col. Joſeph Wood. Lieut. Col. Thomas Craig. Major William Butler.

Fourth Regiment. Col. L. Cadwallader. Lieut. Col. D. Broadhead. Major William Weſt, jun.

Fifth Regiment. Col. A. Wayne. Lieut. Col. F. Johnſon. Major Percifer Frazer.

Sixth Regiment. Col. Robert Magaw. Lieut. Col. ——. Major John Beatty.

Seventh Regiment. Col. William Irwine. Lieut. Col. Thomas Hartley. Major David Greer.

Eighth Regiment. Col. Æneas M'Coy. Lieut. Col. George Wilſon. Major Richard Butler.

Ninth Regiment. Col. James Irvine. Lieut. Col. G. Nagle. Major John Patton.

Tenth Regiment. Col. Joſeph Penroſe. Lieut. Col. James Dunlap. Major Henry Becker.

Eleventh Regiment. Col. Richard Humpton. Lieut. Col. Francis Gurney. Major F. Mentges.

Twelfth Regiment. Col. William Cooke. Lieut. Col. N. Gray. [illegible]rawford.

THE CORPORATION for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Preſbyterian Miniſters, their Widows and Children, &c. are to meet at the firſt Preſbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on Wedneſday, the fourth day of next December, at 11 o'Clock in the Morning, to chooſe a Treaſurer, and to conſult how to lay out the Money that is now come in, or that may hereafter come into the Hands of the Treaſurer, and to do whatever other Buſineſs may come before them. FRANCIS ALISON, Secretary. ¶

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the 30th day of this inſtant November,

ONE hundred acres of good land, well watered and timbered, above one half woodland, a ſmall orchard, ſome meadow made, and more may be made and watered; the land ſituate in Newtown, Cheſter county, a great road running through ſaid land, leading from the Great-Valley to Darby, and from Lancaſter to Philadelphia, and about 13 miles to Philadelphia; alſo one other piece of land 20 or 30 acres, ſituate as above, well watered and timbered, ſome meadow made and well watered, and more may be made and watered, a good log houſe, with a ſtone chimney; horſes for draft and ſaddle, a mill to clean wheat; mares with foal, and creatures unbroke. Any perſon inclined to purchaſe one piece or both, by applying to RICHARD FAWKES, living near the premiſes, will be ſhewed the land. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at public Vendue, on Thurſday, the 5th of December next, on the premiſes,

A VALUABE plantation, ſituated in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, containing about 133 acres of land, about 65 of which are cleared, and produce exceeding good crops of winter and ſpring grain, about 15 acres of good mowable meadow, which can chiefly be watered, and more may be made, the remainder is very well timbered; there is on the premiſes a good bearing orchard, containing about 200 apple-trees, and a good new griſt-mill in good running order, the mill is built with ſtone, and an apartment therein convenient for a family to dwell. There are at a diſtance from the mill a ſmall ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a log kitchen, a ſtone ſpring-houſe, with a never-failing ſpring; as there are two dwelling-houſes on the premiſes, it will be ſold ſeparate or together as may beſt anſwer. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may view the premiſes and know the terms, or on the day of ſale the terms will be made public, by NATHAN MATTHEW.

N. B. The ſale to begin at 12 o' clock. ¶

Will be ſold in lots, by public ſale, on the premiſes, on Fourth-day, the 20th of this inſtant November,

SEVENTY-TWO ACRES of valuable MARSH, lying in the county of Glouceſter, on Repaupa, fronting Delaware river, and about 15 miles from Philadelphia; it is ſufficiently banked, and water-works ſufficient to enable the purchaſer, with a little expence, to put the ſoil in good graſs the enſuing ſummer. The conditions to be made known, at the time and place of ſale, by JAMES COOPER, MARMADUKE COOPER, and EDWARD GIBBS. §

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, on the premiſes, the third day of December next,

A GOOD plantation or tract of LAND, containing 203 acres, ſituate in Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, about two miles from Pottſgrove, with a good large ſtone-dwelling-houſe, and a good cellar under the ſame, and a good large ſtone barn and ſtables, ſpring and ſpring-houſe, and other out-houſes; about one half of the land is well timbered, and the other is good corn land; about 15 acres of the beſt watered meadow; a good orchard, with good apple-trees, and about 30 acres of wheat and rye in the ground; all in good fence and repair. The ſale to begin the ſame day, on the premiſes, between the hours of twelve and one of the clock. The conditions to be ſeen at the time and place of ſale, by JOHN BOUGH, and PETER CRUMBACKER, Executors. ‖ 6 W,

To be SOLD by public vendue, on the 23d day of this inſtant November, at the late dwelling-houſe of George Moyer, deceaſed, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, about two miles from the Trap,

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſaid Moyer lived, containing 133 acres; the dwelling-houſe part built of ſtone, and part with ſquare logs, a good barn built with ſtone the height of the ſtables, and frame above; there are about 14 acres of meadow made, and the greateſt part thereof may be watered, and more may be made, a never-failing ſpring of water near the houſe, and water in every field, above one third part of the land well timbered; there is on ſaid place ſeveral hundred good bearing apple trees, alſo good bearing peach and pear trees, about 28 miles from Philadelphia. Alſo one other plantation, ſituate in Limerick, in the ſaid county, about 30 miles from Philadelphia, containing 100 acres, ſomething more than half cleared, about 6 or 7 acres of meadow, log-houſe and barn, a good ſpring of water. The title and terms of payment will be made known on the day of ſale. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, feather beds and bedding, a number of German books, a waggon, a Dutch fan, with a variety of implements of huſbandry and houſhold goods. Attendance will be given by

PHILIP MOYER, Executor,

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day. ¶

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE, on the 25th day of November next,

A VALUABLE plantation, ſituated in Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 185 acres, with convenient buildings thereon; the meadow ground and upland good for graſs and grain, all under good repair; the whole well wooded and watered, being on a beautiful ſituation, healthful and fertile part of the country, handy and convenient to mill, meeting and market; lately part of the eſtate of Daviſon Filſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold by ROBERT FILSON, and WILLIAM GRANT, Executors. *October* 24, 1776.

N. B. On ſaid day will be ſold a variety of goods; and any perſon, or perſons, inclining to view ſaid land, or lands adjoining thereto, may know the terms of ſale before the vendue begins, which will be at ten o' clock ſaid day. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, either by note, bill, bond, or book-debt, are deſired to come and ſettle their reſpective accounts. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, the 21ſt of this inſtant November, at the late dwelling-houſe of George Kaſtner, of the townſhip of Whitpain, in the county of Philadelphia, about 15 miles from the city.

A PLANTATION, containing about 200 acres of land, with a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn and ſpring-houſe, and a never failing ſpring therein, about 22 acres of meadow, moſt of which may be well watered, two good bearing orchards, and a ſufficient quantity of well timbered land. Another tract, ſituate in the ſame townſhip, containing about 80 acres of good woodland, to be ſold together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers. One other ſmall lot, ſituate in the townſhip of Whitemarſh, containing one acre of ground, with a dwelling-houſe thereon, and a good ſpring. The three above deſcribed tracts of land are adjoining the Skippack road. There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time, a quantity of good hay, oats in the ſtraw, corn in the ground, a winnowing-mill, a weaver's loom and gears, houſhold and kitchen furniture, and many other things. At which time and place the terms of ſale will be made known, by GEORGE NICE, and JOHN EVANS, Executors.

☞ Any perſon inclining to view either of the ſaid tracts of land before the day of ſale, may apply to Philip Richardſon, or Levi Trump, on and near the premiſes. §

Philadelphia, November 2, 1776.

FRANCIS WADE,

WHOSE abſence for ſome time paſt obliged him to ſhut up his Brewery, thinks it neceſſary to give this public notice to his former cuſtomers, and others that are diſpoſed to make trial of his BEER, that he has began to brew for the ſeaſon, and has now ready to turn out the different kinds of Beer, as uſual, equal in quality to any in this city. The higheſt prices will be given, by ſaid WADE, for good clean winter or ſpring Barley and Malt. †

Philadelphia, November 6, 1776.

To be SOLD, at the Coffee-Houſe, on Wedneſday, the 20th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A WATER LOT, clear of groundrent, ſituated near the upper ſide of Poole's Bridge, and adjoining a meſſuage and lot of William Clifton, containing 18 breadth, by the deed, on Front-ſtreet continued, 45 feet, and extending in length 340 feet certain, and thence into the river Delaware; under an unexpired leaſe of 3 years from the firſt of January next, during which the poſſeſſors are to make certain improvements and to pay the rent of 12l. per annum for the laſt two years. Several ſtreets will in time run through the lot. LINDSAY COATS.

TO BE SOLD,

In purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of John Hughes, deceaſed, at the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the 20th inſtant, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

A LOT OF GROUND, ſituated in the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 102 feet, and in length 396 feet; bounded northward with Nicholas Waln's lot, eaſtward with the ſecond ſtreet, and weſtward with the front ſtreet from Schuylkill, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

To be ſold at private ſale, two lots of ground, ſituated in Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, marked in the plan of the town, No. 176, and 3, on one of which is erected a convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, with a piazza and kitchen, and good ſtables; one of the ſaid lots contains in breadth 60 feet, and in depth 130 feet; and the other the ſame breadth, and in length 120 feet; each being ſubject to a quitrent of ſeven ſhillings ſterling per annum.

Nov. 6, 1776. ‖ ISAAC HUGHES, ſurviving Executor.

Middletown Townſhip, Cumberland County, Nov. 4, 1776.

On Monday, the ſecond day of December next, will be ſold by public vendue, by the ſubſcribers, executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Robert Callender, of the townſhip aforeſaid, deceaſed, upon the premiſes,

ALL that valuable plantation and tract of about 1200 acres of excellent limeſtone land, lately advertiſed to be ſold at private ſale, ſituate in Eaſt-Pennſborough townſhip, in the county aforeſaid, about 10 miles eaſtward of the town of Carliſle, on the great road leading from Harris's ferry to the ſaid town, whereon are erected and built one excellent merchant-mill and ſaw-mill adjacent, both in very good repair, and now in the tenure of Mr. Francis Silver, at one hundred and forty pounds per annum, on a never-failing ſtream of water, known by the name of Silver's Spring, the head of which is not one mile diſtant from the ſaid mills, and abounds with the fineſt of trout, is in a plentiful country for wheat and all kinds of grain; the mill-houſe is built of lime-ſtone, two ſtories high, and has in it two pair of ſtones, two boulting-cloths and hoiſting works, the whole of which go by water; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and large ſtone barn, now with part of the land in the tenure of Mr. John M'Curdy, who keeps a public houſe of entertainment, for which buſineſs it is moſt advantageouſly ſituated; alſo one other very large two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe and frame barn, with other ſtables and out-houſes, which is with another part of the ſaid land in the tenure of another perſon. This tract may be conveniently divided into three plantations, each getting a ſufficiency of water and timber, and ground to turn into meadow, and is by thoſe who know it deemed as valuable an eſtate, according to the quantity of land, as is now to be ſold on the continent, and will be ſold either together or in ſeparate tracts. A clear and indiſputable title will be given for the ſame, and credit for part of the purchaſe-money, on paying intereſt for the ſame, if required, by *Frances Callender*, Executrix; *William Neal*, *William Irvine*, and *Matthias Slough*, Executors.

N. B. Any perſon or perſons inclining to view the ſaid land before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn the boundaries, by applying to Mr. *Francis Silver*, on the premiſes. ‖ 7 ſ 6.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Iſaiah Linton, late of Harford county, in the province of Maryland, Miller, deceaſed, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make known their reſpective claims, that they may be adjuſted by

¶ WILLIAM LINTON, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. Attendance will be given from the tenth of November inſtant, until the firſt of December next, at or near the late dwelling of the ſaid deceaſed.

JOHN BYRNES, Bricklayer,

OF Maryland, is deſired immediately to call on his friend J. M. of Philadelphia, in order to hear of ſomething to his advantage. *Philadelphia, November* 4, 1776 §

Several SUMS of MONEY

To be LETT at Intereſt, on good real Security,

BY JOHN ORD,

NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER,

In Front-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſtnut-ſtreet. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Lower-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 12th of October inſtant, a Dutch ſervant Woman, hath been about two years in the country, ſpeaks very broken Engliſh, named Anna Roſina Wenſeling, *30 years of age, middle ſized, round faced, yellow complexion, thick lips, round ſhouldered, brown hair, intermixed with white, and bald on the top of her head, a ſmall ſhort thumb on the right hand, large lumps on her big toe joints, much addicted to lying; had on, when ſhe went away, a ſtriped flannel jacket, patched with ſtriped flannel of a darker colour, a petticoat of the ſame, ſtriped with ſheep's black and yellow, and a green worſted under jacket, lined with linen, one tow ſhift, two tow aprons, a ſingle handkerchief of ſmall check, no ſhoes nor ſtockings, an old caſtor hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures her, ſo as ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JOHN ZELL. ¶

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber, living in the townſhip of Ridley,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 163 acres, one half well timbered, the other part cleared, and produces good grain and paſture, about 15 acres of good watered meadow, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, and kitchen adjoining; there are on ſaid premiſes an excellent orchard, and a number of good ſprings, one of which is near the door. The abovementioned plantation is within two miles and an half of Cheſter, and 12 and an half of Philadelphia. For further particulars, enquire of JOSEPH PRITCHARD, living on the premiſes. ¶

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, in Sadſbury townſhip, Cheſter county, on the evening of the firſt of Auguſt laſt, half a ſett of dark calicoe curtains, two calicoe ſhort gowns, one of which had long ſleeves, ruffled, one ſheet of a ten hundred linen, a lincey check apron, a pair of blue yarn ſtockings, with red clocks, a pair of high heeled ſhoes, alſo a pair of mens ſhoes, one ſhirt and a pair of blue and white ſtriped trowſers, a beaver hat, ſcolloped on the brim; the above goods were ſtolen by a woman that called herſelf Peggy Moor, and ſaid ſhe ſerved her time with one Sleator, a Tavern-keeper; ſhe had on a black caſimancoe petticoat, a white ſhort gown, a black bonnet; wants her teeth before, black hair, a little grey; ſhe could ſpeak Dutch and ſaid ſhe had been living with Dutch people. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed woman and goods, ſhall be entitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS; and any perſon that can give information of any of the goods, or woman, ſhall be ſufficiently rewarded, by JOSEPH PARK. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.